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22 LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
WICHITA 2, KANSAS

TELEPHONE 2-1657

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 24, 1943:

"JUNE 1943 PIG CROP REPORT"

A SPRING PIG CROP IN 1943 OF ABOUT 74,000,000 HEAD IS ESTIMATED TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ITS JUNE PIG CROP REPORT. THIS IS ABOUT 13,000,000 HEAD OR 22% LARGER THAN THE 1942 SPRING PIG CROP. A 1943 FALL PIG CROP OF ABOUT 53,000,000 HEAD IS INDICATED BY FARMERS' REPORTS ON SOWS BRED OR TO BE BRED TO FARROW THIS FALL. THIS IS ABOUT 9,000,000 HEAD OR 21% ABOVE THE 1942 FALL PIG CROP. SPRING AND FALL PIG CROPS COMBINED WOULD GIVE A TOTAL OF ABOUT 127,000,000 HEAD COMPARED WITH ABOUT 105,000,000 HEAD IN 1942 AND A 10 YEAR AVERAGE OF 73,148,000. THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOGS OVER 6 MONTHS OLD ON JUNE 1 THIS YEAR FAR EXCEEDED THE NUMBER IN ANY OTHER YEAR AND WAS 26% ABOVE JUNE 1, 1942.

THIS REPORT IS BASED UPON RETURNS FROM SOME 183,000 FARMERS OBTAINED IN COOPERATION WITH THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

SPRING PIG CROP: THE NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED IN THE SPRING SEASON OF 1943 (DECEMBER 1, 1942 TO JUNE 1, 1943) IS ESTIMATED AT 74,050,000 HEAD. THIS NUMBER IS 22% LARGER THAN THE SPRING CROP OF 1942, WHICH WAS 15% ABOVE THE PREVIOUS RECORD CROP OF 1931. THE PIG CROP IS LARGER THIS YEAR THAN LAST IN ALL REGIONS AND IN ALL STATES, WITH THE LARGEST RELATIVE INCREASES IN REGIONS OUTSIDE THE CORN-BELT. FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES (CORN-BELT) THE INCREASE IS 20%, WITH A 12% INCREASE IN THE EAST NORTH CENTRAL AND 25% IN THE WEST NORTH CENTRAL. THE INCREASES IN OTHER GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ARE: NORTH ATLANTIC 35%; SOUTH ATLANTIC 23%; SOUTH CENTRAL 28%; AND WESTERN 24%.

THE NUMBER OF SOWS FARROWED IN THE SPRING SEASON OF 1943 IS ESTIMATED AT 12,140,000 HEAD, AN INCREASE OF 26% OVER 1942. THIS NUMBER IS BUT LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THAT SHOWN IN THE DECEMBER 1942 PIG CROP REPORT AS INDICATED BY FARMERS' REPORTS ON BREEDING INTENTIONS FOR THE SPRING OF 1943. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED PER LITTER THIS SPRING IS 6.10 COMPARED WITH 6.31 IN 1942 AND A 10 YEAR AVERAGE OF 6.05. THE AVERAGES PER LITTER WERE DOWN IN MOST OF THE IMPORTANT HOG PRODUCING STATES, BUT THE LARGEST DROPS WERE IN THE EASTERN CORN-BELT WHERE WEATHER DURING THE EARLY FARROWING SEASON WAS QUITE UNFAVORABLE. FOR THESE FIVE STATES AS A WHOLE, THE AVERAGE DROPPED FROM 6.64 IN 1942 TO 6.19 THIS YEAR. THE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF FARROWINGS AS REPORTED BY FARMERS SHOWED LARGER PERCENTAGES OF SOWS FARROWED IN APRIL AND MAY THIS YEAR THAN LAST, WITH MOST OF THE OFFSETTING DECREASE IN MARCH. THE MAY PERCENTAGE WAS THE LARGEST FOR ALL YEARS SINCE 1935 AND SECOND LARGEST IN 14 YEARS FOR BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THE CORN-BELT.

FALL INTENTIONS: THE NUMBER OF SOWS TO FARROW IN THE FALL SEASON OF 1943 AS INDICATED BY FARMERS' REPORTS ON BREEDING INTENTIONS, IS 8,516,000 - AN INCREASE OF 1,691,000 SOWS OR 25% OVER THE NUMBER FARROWED IN THE FALL OF 1942. COMPARED WITH THE 10 YEAR (1932-1941) AVERAGE, THIS NUMBER IS UP ABOUT 88%. AS WITH SPRING FARROWINGS, THE LARGEST RELATIVE INCREASES ARE IN THE REGIONS OUTSIDE THE CORN-BELT. BY DIVISIONS OF STATES, THE INCREASES OVER LAST YEAR ARE: NORTH ATLANTIC 55; EAST NORTH CENTRAL 24; WEST NORTH CENTRAL 21; ALL NORTH CENTRAL 23; SOUTH ATLANTIC 29; SOUTH CENTRAL AND WESTERN 24. IN INTERPRETING BREEDING INTENTIONS THIS YEAR, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTENTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT FARROWINGS WOULD BE FAIRLY SIMILAR TO OTHER YEARS OF HIGH HOG PRICES AND FAIRLY HIGH HOG-CORN RATIOS.

NO ALLOWANCE WAS MADE FOR ANY ACTION WHICH THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION MAY TAKE TO INDUCE FARMERS TO HOLD DOWN THEIR FALL FARROWINGS, NOR TO THE FACT THAT CORN SUPPLIES RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER OF HOGS TO BE FED ARE NOT AS ABUNDANT AS WOULD ORDINARILY BE INDICATED BY THE CURRENT HOG-CORN RATIO AS CALCULATED FROM CURRENT MARKET PRICES FOR CORN AND HOGS.

IF THIS LARGE NUMBER OF SOWS IS FARROWED THIS FALL AND THE NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED PER LITTER IS EQUAL TO THE 10 YEAR (1932-1941) AVERAGE, THE NUMBER OF FALL PIGS THIS YEAR WOULD BE ABOUT 53,000,000. THIS NUMBER ADDED TO THE ESTIMATED 74,000,000 SPRING PIGS SAVED THIS YEAR WOULD GIVE A TOTAL YEARLY PIG CROP OF 127,000,000. THIS WOULD BE 22,000,000 MORE PIGS THAN WERE SAVED IN 1942 AND 54,000,000 MORE THAN THE 10 YEAR AVERAGE.

THE NUMBER OF HOGS OVER 6 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS ON JUNE 1 IS ESTIMATED AT 36,257,000 HEAD. THIS NUMBER IS LARGER THAN ON JUNE 1, 1942 BY 7,416,000 HEAD, OR ABOUT 26%, AND WAS MUCH THE LARGEST TOTAL OF SUCH HOGS EVER ON FARMS AT THIS DATE. FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES THE ESTIMATED NUMBER IS ABOUT 23,000,000 HEAD, AN INCREASE OF OVER 5,000,000 HEAD OR 29%.

THE ESTIMATES OF SOWS FARROWED AND PIGS SAVED IN THE SPRING SEASON OF 1942 FOR THE

(SEE OTHER SIDE)

NORTH CENTRAL STATES HAVE NOT BEEN CHANGED FROM THOSE SHOWN IN THE DECEMBER 1942 PIG CROP REPORT. RECORDS OF HOGS MARKETED THROUGH REGULAR CHANNELS BY STATES AND OF INSPECTED SLAUGHTER DURING THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1 TO MARCH 31, WHEN USUALLY THE BULK OF THE CORN-BELT SPRING PIG CROP IS MARKETED, DO NOT REFLECT AS LARGE A SPRING PIG CROP AS WAS ESTIMATED. IN OTHER YEARS, SUCH RECORDS HAVE BEEN USED AS A BASIS OF REVISING THE ESTIMATES OF THE SPRING PIG CROP. THIS YEAR, HOWEVER, IT IS FELT THAT THESE RECORDS DO NOT GIVE DEPENDABLE BASES FOR REVISIONS. THIS CONCLUSION IS FOUNDED ON A NUMBER OF CONDITIONS, INCLUDING

1. LACK OF FACTUAL INFORMATION AS TO THE ACTUAL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HOGS DISPOSED OF THROUGH OTHER THAN USUAL CHANNELS, BUT WHICH CIRCUMSTANTIATE AND HEARSAY EVIDENCE INDICATES TO HAVE BEEN VERY LARGE.

2. HEAVIER THAN USUAL DEATH LOSSES OF 1942 SPRING PIGS.

3. THE HEAVY WEIGHTS TO WHICH 1942 SPRING PIGS WERE FATTENED, WHICH TENDED TO DISTORT THE USUAL SEASONAL PATTERN OF MARKETINGS.

4. THE VERY LARGE NUMBER OF HOGS OVER 6 MONTHS OLD, INCLUDING SOWS AND GILTS THAT FARROWED IN THE 1943 SPRING SEASON, STILL ON FARMS ON JUNE 1.

MOREOVER, THE EVIDENCE FROM FARMERS' REPORTS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES AS TO THE INCREASED FARROWINGS IN 1942, IS SO CONSISTENT THAT IT IS BELIEVED THIS EVIDENCE REPRESENTS THE CHANGES THAT TOOK PLACE AND SUBSTANTIATES THE ACTUAL LEVEL OF THE ESTIMATES.

REISSUED BY THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, 22 LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, WICHITA, KANSAS.

6-28-43 - R.K. LEE O. GIBSON, LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
22 LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE
WICHITA 2, KANSAS

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

305 Livestock Exchange

Telephone: Market 4520

PIG CROP REPORT - JUNE, 1943

Washington, D. C. June 24: - A spring pig crop in 1943 of about 74,000,000 head is estimated today by the Dept. of Agriculture in its June pig crop report. This is about 13,000,000 head, or, 22 percent larger than the 1942 spring pig crop. A 1943 fall pig crop of about 53,000,000 head is indicated by farmers' reports on sows bred or to be bred to farrow this fall. This is about 9,000,000 head, or, 21 percent above the 1942 fall pig crop. Spring and fall pig crops combined would give a total of about 127,000,000 head, compared with about 105,000,000 head in 1942 and a 10-year average of 73,148,000. The estimated number of hogs over 6 months old on June 1 this year far exceeded the number in any other year and was 26 percent above June 1, 1942.

This report is based upon returns from some 183,000 farmers obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

Spring Pig Crop: The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1943 (December 1, 1942 to June 1, 1943) is estimated at 74,050,000 head. This number is 22 percent larger than the spring crop of 1942, which was 15 percent above the previous record crop of 1931. The pig crop is larger this year than last in all regions and in all states with the largest relative increases in regions outside the Corn Belt. For the North Central States (Corn Belt) the increase is 20 percent, with a 12 percent increase in the East North Central and 25 percent in the West North Central. The increases in other geographic divisions are - North Atlantic 35 percent; South Atlantic 23 percent; South Central 28 percent; and western 24 percent.

The number of sows farrowed in the spring season of 1943 is estimated at 12,140,000 head, an increase of 26 percent over 1942. This number is but little different from that shown in the December 1942 pig crop report as indicated by farmers' reports on breeding intentions for the spring of 1943. The average number of pigs saved per litter this spring is 6.10 compared with 6.31 in 1942 and a 10-year average of 6.05. The averages per litter were down in most of the important hog producing states but the largest drops were in the Eastern Corn Belt where weather during the early farrowing season was quite unfavorable. For those 5 states as a whole the average dropped from 6.64 in 1942 to 6.19 this year. The monthly distribution of farrowings as reported by farmers showed larger percentages of sows farrowed in April and May this year than last with most of the offsetting decrease in March. The May percentage was the largest for all years since 1935 and second largest in 14 years for both the United States and the Corn Belt.

Fall Intentions: The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1943 as indicated by farmers' reports on breeding intentions, is 8,516,000 - an increase of 1,691,000 sows, or, 25 percent over the number farrowed in the fall of 1942. Compared with the 10-year (1932-1941) average this number is up about 88 percent. As with spring farrowings the largest relative increases are in the regions outside the Corn Belt. By divisions of States the increases over last year are, North Atlantic 55; East North Central 24; West North Central 21; all North Central 23; South Atlantic 29; South Central, and Western 24. In interpreting breeding intentions this year it was assumed that the relationship between intentions and subsequent farrowings would be fairly similar to other years of high hog prices and fairly high hog-corn ratios. No allowance was made for any action which the War Food Administration may take to induce farmers to hold down their fall farrowings, nor to the fact that corn supplies relative to the number of hogs to be fed are not as abundant as would ordinarily be indicated by the current hog-corn ratio as calculated from current market prices for corn and hogs.

If this large number of sows is farrowed this fall, and the number of pigs saved per litter is equal to the 10-year (1932-41) average, the number of fall pigs this year would be about 53,000,000. This number added to the estimated 74,000,000 spring pigs saved this year would give a total yearly pig crop of 127,000,000. This would be 22,000,000 more pigs than were saved in 1942 and 54,000,000 ore than the 10-year average.

The number of hogs over 6 months old on farms on June 1 is estimated at 36,257,000 head. This number is larger than on June 1, 1942 by 7,416,000 head, or, about 26 percent and was much the largest total of such hogs ever on farms at this date. For the North Central States the estimated number is about 23,000,000 head, an increase of over 5,000,000 head, or, 29 percent.

The estimates of sows farrowed and pigs saved in the spring season of 1942 for the North Central states have not been changed from those shown in the December 1942 pig crop report. Records of hogs marketed through regular channels by states and of inspected slaughter during the period from October 1 to March 31, when usually the bulk of the Corn Belt spring pig crop is marketed, do not reflect as large as spring pig crop as was estimated. In other years such records have been used as a basis of revising the estimates of the spring pig crop. This year, however, it is felt that these records do not give dependable basis for revisions. This conclusion is founded on a number of conditions including: 1. - Lack of factual information as to the actual increase in the number of hogs disposed of through other than usual channels, but which circumstanciate and hearsay evidence indicates to have been very large; 2. - Heavier than usual death losses of 1942 spring pigs; 3. - The heavy weights to which 1942 spring pigs were fattened which tended to distort the usual seasonal pattern of marketings; 4. - The very large number of hogs over 6 months old, including sows and gilts that farrowed in the 1943 spring season, still on farms on June 1.

Moreover, the evidence from farmers' reports and from other sources as to the increased farrowings in 1942, is so consistent that it is believed this evidence represents the changes that took place and substantiates the actual level of the estimates.

Released by the War Food Administration
for Publication June 25, 1943

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W. R. Branch
Local Representative

After Five Days Return to
War Food Administration
Food Distribution Administration,
305 Livestock Exchange Building
Omaha, 7, Nebraska

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payment of Postage, $300.

War Food Administration
Food Distribution Admin.

203 Federal Building
South St. Paul, Minn.

FEDERAL-STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE

Friday, June 25, 1943

Minnesota Department of
Agriculture, Cooperating

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LaSalle 1801 - Branch 72

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PIG CROP REPORT - JUNE 1943

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Released by the Food Distribution
Aministration - Washington, D. C.

Burton L. Olson
Acting Local Representative

6-25-43-F

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AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
ROOM 824 - 641 WASHINGTON STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300.

641 WASHINGTON STREET

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

TEL. CANAL 6-4000, EXT. 398;
MKT. INFORMATION 395 & 397;
GRADING 396; LIVESTOCK 399;
MEAT REPORTING 327.

PIG CROP REPORT
JUNE 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUNE 26, 1943

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CZY
6/26/43

JOSEPH F. SCANLON
ACTING LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE